

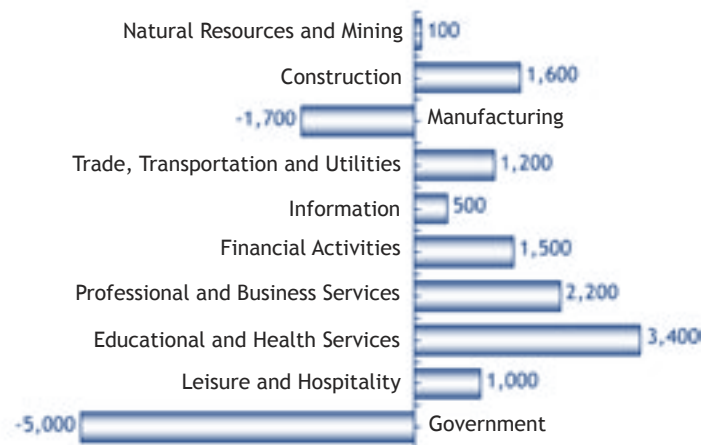
The Construction and the Trade, transportation, and utilities supersectors were the major players in private employment reductions over-the-month.

Monthly Not Seasonally Adjusted New Hampshire Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment

Current Employment Statistics Employment by Super Sector by place of establishment	Number of Jobs			Change from previous:	
	Jan-06	Dec-05	Jan-05	Month	Year
	preliminary	revised			
Total All Super Sectors	626,200	642,500	621,400	-16,300	4,800
Private Employment Total	538,300	550,300	528,500	-12,000	9,800
Natural Resources and Mining	1,000	1,000	900	0	100
Construction	27,900	30,100	26,300	-2,200	1,600
Manufacturing	78,200	78,600	79,900	-400	-1,700
Durable Goods	60,000	60,100	61,000	-100	-1,000
Non-Durable Goods	18,200	18,500	18,900	-300	-700
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	140,400	146,000	139,200	-5,600	1,200
Wholesale Trade	27,200	27,700	27,100	-500	100
Retail Trade	98,000	103,000	96,600	-5,000	1,400
Transportation and Utilities	15,200	15,300	15,500	-100	-300
Information	13,000	13,000	12,500	0	500
Financial Activities	39,700	39,800	38,200	-100	1,500
Professional and Business	58,800	60,500	56,600	-1,700	2,200
Educational and Health	99,100	99,900	95,700	-800	3,400
Leisure and Hospitality	59,500	60,500	58,500	-1,000	1,000
Other Services	20,700	20,900	20,700	-200	0
Government Total	87,900	92,200	92,900	-4,300	-5,000

Change in Nonfarm Employment

Jan 2005 to Jan 2006



Monthly Analysis of Current Employment Statistics (CES) Data

For further analysis please read the *Detailed Monthly Analysis of Industry Employment Data* on our Web site at www.nhes.state.nh.us/elmi/nonfarm.htm

Seasonally Adjusted: Preliminary seasonally adjusted estimates for January showed that New Hampshire employers added 1,200 new jobs to the state's economy.

On the surface, it appeared that trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40), with its 1,200-job increase, accounted for all of the state's growth during the month. Other areas contributed. Professional and business services (supersector 60) led those other areas with a 300-job addition, followed by a 200-job expansion in information (supersector 50). Leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) and other services

(supersector 80) completed January's expansion by each adding 100 jobs.

Educational and health services (supersector 65) made no change to the total number of employed persons in over-the-month activity.

A 400-job reduction in government (supersector 90) employment exerted the most significant downward pressure on the adjusted employment trend line, while construction (supersector 20), manufacturing (supersector 30), and financial activities (supersector 55) each trimmed 100 jobs for their ranks in the January estimates.

Monthly Unadjusted Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment by Metropolitan Statistical Areas

Employment by Sector number of jobs by place of establishment	Manchester NH MetroNECTA			Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion			Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion			Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion		
	preliminary Jan-06	Change from previous:		preliminary Jan-06	Change from previous:		preliminary Jan-06	Change from previous:		preliminary Jan-06	Change from previous:	
		Month	Year		Month	Year		Month	Year		Month	Year
Total All Sectors	99,900	-1,600	2,200	132,700	-3,000	2,500	54,400	-1,600	1,600	54,500	-2,600	400
Private Employment Total	88,500	-1,500	2,400	117,700	-2,900	2,800	45,200	-1,200	1,800	42,600	-800	1,600
Natural Resources and Construction	5,100	-300	200	5,800	-500	600	1,700	-100	0	2,000	-100	100
Manufacturing	9,600	0	100	25,700	-100	-300	3,600	-100	0	6,700	0	200
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	20,900	-600	600	31,100	-1,000	300	11,200	-500	0	11,600	-300	100
Wholesale Trade	4,900	-100	0	6,000	0	200	2,000	0	0	1,500	0	-100
Retail Trade	12,700	-700	300	20,900	-900	0	8,000	-400	-100	9,100	-300	200
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	Information not available			4,200	-100	100	1,200	-100	100	1,000	0	0
Information	3,400	0	100	2,200	0	200	1,800	100	0	1,200	0	0
Financial Activities	8,600	-100	-100	9,700	0	500	5,200	100	400	2,900	100	300
Professional and Business	11,800	-100	300	12,300	-800	0	8,700	-100	700	3,800	0	300
Educational and Health	16,500	0	400	15,600	-200	300	5,700	-100	200	7,400	-100	200
Leisure and Hospitality	8,600	-200	800	10,700	-200	1,000	5,800	-400	600	5,100	-400	300
Services	4,000	-200	0	4,600	-100	200	1,500	-100	-100	1,900	0	100
Government Total	11,400	-100	-200	15,000	-100	-300	9,200	-400	-200	11,900	-1,800	-1,200

Average Earnings and Hours of Production Workers in Manufacturing

Sector	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan-06 preliminary	Dec-05 revised	Jan-05	Jan-06 preliminary	Dec-05 revised	Jan-05	Jan-06 preliminary	Dec-05 revised	Jan-05
New Hampshire									
All Manufacturing	\$701.66	\$693.26	\$622.84	43.5	42.9	39.9	\$16.13	\$16.16	\$15.61
Durable Goods	\$726.38	\$713.06	\$631.50	44.7	43.8	40.3	\$16.25	\$16.28	\$15.67
Nondurable Goods	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Manchester NH MetroNECTA									
All Manufacturing	\$749.98	\$755.72	\$655.89	42.3	42.6	38.2	\$17.73	\$17.74	\$17.17
Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion									
All Manufacturing	\$710.42	\$732.54	\$668.26	42.9	43.5	41.2	\$16.56	\$16.84	\$16.22

Note: Production workers and information for Portsmouth and Rochester are not currently available.

Unadjusted: January's total nonfarm employment estimates posted a 16,300-job reduction, as those estimates noted the passing of the holiday season. Except for natural resources and mining (supersector 10) and information (supersector 50), which held employment at December levels, all other supersectors posted negative employment numbers for January.

Trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) dropped 5,600 jobs in the January shopping aftermath. A mid-term break provided the impetus for the 4,300-job reduction in government (supersector 90). Seasonal factors con-

tributed to construction's (supersector 20) 2,200-job contraction. Professional and business services (supersector 60) dropped 1,700 positions. A reduction in food services and drinking places (subsector 722) staffing surged through the 1,000-job decline in the leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) employment total. Educational services powered the 800-job reduction in educational and health services (supersector 65). Manufacturing (supersector 30) trimmed 400 jobs. To wrap up January's employment picture, other services (supersector 80) cut its work force by 200, and financial activities (supersector 55) had 100 fewer persons on the job.

B. G. McKay